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SEEDS
for
FIELD and GARDEN

— GUIDE FOR —
FALL PLANTING, 1917



WHERE OUR SEED OATS ARE GROWN

"DIRECT FROM FARM TO FARMER"
THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS
SEED BREEDERS AND GROWERS
SHERMAN, TEXAS.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

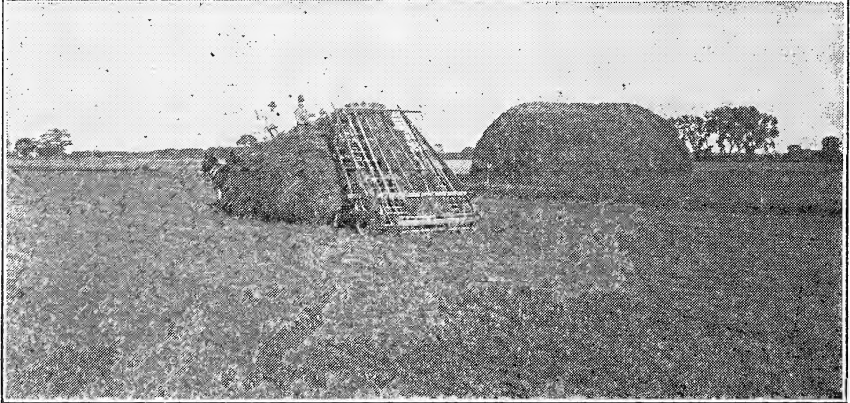
SHERMAN, TEXAS



PRICES ARE CONTINUALLY CHANGING

Prices of grass seeds, clover seeds, seed grain, etc., are continually fluctuating. Prices quoted in these pages are those prevailing at the time this book is published—August 1st. We shall be glad to have you write us for current prices; and we assure you that any orders entrusted to us will be filled at the very lowest prices consistent with high quality seeds.

All Seedsmen carry the disclaimer "there are so many conditions affecting the growth and yield of crops that we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned;" and while we exercise every precaution to see that nothing but the very best, purest and soundest seed leaves our house, we have, for obvious reasons, to avail ourselves of the same protection.



ALFALFA—A heavy yield from our "Monogram brand" Alfalfa Seed.

Plant Something!

Plant!

Plant!

Plant!

FOOD!

FEED!

PASTURES!

MEADOWS!

COVER

CROPS!

GARDENS!

With the whole world at war and the American farmer left to feed two continents every seed that there is room for ought to be put in the ground this fall. Garden vegetables are needed for the home and the market; winter legumes are needed to make the soil more productive; pastures, meadows and grain crops are needed to produce more meat animals. Do not miss this golden opportunity to get a running start for the great year of 1918. Plant! Plant! Plant!

And do not forget where to come for the best seeds. We handle nothing but strictly high-grade goods—none of the lower grades at all. We absolutely guarantee every shipment to give satisfaction upon arrival! If it fails to do so you have nothing to do but send it back and your money will be promptly refunded. How many other seed houses do you know that make that kind of a guarantee?



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



**FALL
PLANTING
BEST**

:-: OATS :-:

**ORDER
SEED
EARLY**

Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats

See illustration on front page

**FINE WINTER GRAZING. FINE COVER CROP
FAR AHEAD OF SPRING OATS FOR GRAIN**

Do not fail to plant a big crop of Oats this fall. You will need them for winter grazing and as a cover crop to prevent the soil from leaching and washing away. You will also need the grain crop they will produce next spring. Grain prices are going to stick to the high levels as long, at least, as the world war continues to rage; and now is your golden opportunity to do some really profitable diversifying. Plant Oats, and plant them this fall!

It is folly to wait till spring to plant oats, except on the bald prairies of the Southwest, where they often freeze out in hard winters. Spring oats simply do not make the yield; on the average, they do not make 60 per cent of the yield of fall sown oats. Besides, in spring planting you lose the benefit of the land cover and the winter grazing. By all means, plant your oats this fall. If you have no clean land you can use the cornfield. Even the cotton patch can be pressed into service. With a small grain drill the Oats can be planted in the middles between pickings, and the old cotton stalks can be cut in the spring with a mower. Some farmers plant this way every fall.

But be careful what kind of Oats you plant. Don't plant chaff, trash and weed seeds. Our Monogram Brand Texas Red Rust-Proof seed oats are the soundest, cleanest, heaviest and most productive you can get. They have been tried again and again everywhere from Arizona to South Carolina, and everywhere they have won the highest honors. We offer nothing but strictly high grade seed; and we take every precaution against Johnson Grass and other noxious weeds, also such diseases as smut.

Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bushels, \$1.35 bu.; 5 to 10 bu., \$1.39; 10 to 25 bu., \$1.25. Larger quantities, \$1.20.

Winter Turf Oats

Winter turf oats are not so good for grain as the Texas Red Rust-Proof, but they are better for pasturage and as a winter cover. As a winter cover there is nothing but rye that beats them; and there is nothing else among grain crops that even approaches them. They have a wonderful faculty of spreading out or "stooling," and they make a turf strong enough to hold the soil particles firmly together. Where rust is not severe they often make exceedingly heavy crops of grain.

Southern and Southwestern farmers are beginning at last to learn what these oats really are. We did a tremendous business in them last season, and the demand is going to be a great deal heavier this fall. If you are looking for something that will make you a perfectly dependable winter grazing and cover crop, with the chance of a splendid crop of grain, if you wish to let them stand, Winter Turf Oats is the thing for you. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bu., \$1.75 bu.; 5 to 10 bu., \$1.65; 10 to 25 bu., \$1.60. Larger quantities, \$1.55.**

Fulghum Oats

**EARLIEST OF ALL RUST-PROOF VARIETIES
MOST RESISTANT TO COLD**

We have tested this variety thoroly on our farm during the past two years and it has shown itself to be 9 to 10 days earlier than the Texas Red Rust-Proof. Fulghum Oats closely resemble Texas Red Rust-Proof and are supposed to be simply a selection from them, with increased earliness and cold resistance.

Fulghum, with us, have not yielded quite as heavily as Texas Red Rust-Proof under conditions favorable to both; but, on account of earliness and hardness, it is rapidly becoming one of the most popular varieties in many parts of the South, and even the Southwest. We were the first to introduce it in North Texas, and perhaps the first west of the Mississippi River. We are taking extra pains to breed it up and improve it and keep it pure. We can supply you the highest grade seed on the market. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bu., \$1.50 bu.; 5 to 10 bu., \$1.40; 10 to 25 bu., \$1.35. Larger quantities, \$1.30 bu.**

**REMEMBER!! THAT WE TEST OUR SEEDS AND DO NOT
SELL ANY THAT FAIL TO SHOW SATISFACTORY GER-
MINATING POWER**



Field of Blue Stem Mediterranean Wheat.

Blue Stem Mediterranean Wheat

HEAVIEST YIELDER. BEST MILLING QUALITIES STANDARD VARIETY

This is a very superior variety of bearded winter wheat, with great hardiness and heavy yielding power. It is grown almost exclusively thruout the wheat-growing sections of Northeast Texas, and is very popular thruout the Southwest. It is a long-berry variety, and is one of the best milling wheats on the market. Millers always pay the top price for it. It stands up well, and is noted for its ability to withstand adverse weather conditions.

Do not fail to plant wheat this fall. We need the biggest wheat crop in the history of America; and on every farm where there is any good land a field of wheat ought to be planted. Land good enough to make 30 bushels of corn to the acre should make a profitable crop of wheat at prevailing prices. Thousands of farmers let a bird go in not planting wheat last season, and it is to be hoped that they will not do so again this season.

Our Blue Stem Mediterranean Wheat is especially selected for seed purposes; and when you buy it you are assured of the best possible results, so far as seed is concerned. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bushels, \$3.50 per bu.; 5 to 10 bu., \$3.35 bu.; 10 to 25 bushels, \$3.20. Larger quantities, \$3.10.**

Fultz Wheat

This is an old standard and an excellent variety. For the reason that it is more subject to rust than the Mediterranean, the latter is supplanting it in those sections where rust is very severe. Where rust is not to be reckoned with it is very popular. It is a beardless, semi-hardy variety, with stiff straw and a good plump berry. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bushels, \$3.50 bu.; 5 to 10 bushels, \$3.35; 10 to 25 bushels, \$3.20. Larger quantities, \$3.10 bu.**

Winter Barley

VERY EARLY GRAIN CROP EXCELLENT AS WINTER GRAZING AND COVER CROP

Barley is exceedingly easy to grow and thrives luxuriantly thruout the South and Southwest. It is greatly relished as grazing by all kinds of live stock, and is especially fine for poultry. When it is allowed to stand and make a crop of grain it is ready to cut at least two weeks before wheat. It makes a good winter cover crop, many farmers contending that it is fully equal to rye for this purpose. Barley, cut for hay while the straw is still green, makes a highly nutritious and palatable feed, being somewhat superior to timothy hay.

Barley should be sown in September or October; and the usual rate of seeding is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to the acre. It stools vigorously and grows rapidly and is ready for grazing in a surprisingly short time after planting. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bushels, \$2.25 bu.; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.10 bu.; 10 to 25 bushels, \$2.00. Larger quantities, \$1.85 bu.**



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Field of our Winter Rye.

Winter Rye

BEST OF ALL WINTER COVERS

TURNED UNDER IN SPRING, IT IS A FINE SOIL IMPROVER

All over the South farmers who are trying to build up and conserve the fertility of their lands are turning to winter rye as the one particular crop possessing all the peculiar requirements. It will thrive on poorer soil than any other grain; it fills the ground full of small roots which hold it together and prevent it from washing and leaching away; and, turned under in the spring as a green manure, it furnishes the soil a very large amount of excellent humus. It does not contain large quantities of nitrogen, like pea vines and clover, but the vegetable matter it furnishes is highly beneficial to the soil. In addition to all this, rye makes a splendid grazing crop for stock. It is extremely hardy, and is so cold resistant that often it is scarcely affected when even wheat is ruined by freezes. A good method of utilizing rye is to sow it in the cotton field at the time of the last cultivation. It can be sown, however, anywhere on the farm from the latter part of August on till the middle of December. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bushels, \$3.00 bu.; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.85 bu.; 10 to 25 bushels, \$2.75 bu. Larger quantities, \$2.60 bu.**

Abruzzi Rye

This variety, which is said to be fully a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary rye, and which is claimed to yield almost twice as much to the acre, has been extensively grown in the East and Southeast for several years. From there it has lately been finding its way rapidly into many parts of the South and Southwest. Current agricultural literature contains some most remarkable stories of the results which have been gotten with it. We think persons who intend to plant rye this fall will be entirely safe in planting part of their crops to this variety; and we urgently suggest that a fair trial, at least, be given it. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bushels, \$4.00 bu.; 5 to 10 bushels, \$3.85; 10 to 25 bushels, \$3.75 bu.**

REMEMBER! EVERY LOT OF SEED WE SHIP IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION UPON ARRIVAL; IF IT DOES NOT, SEND IT BACK AND WE SHALL CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Winter Spelt

This grain, often confused with the grain called Emmer, is really a kind of wheat, but in appearance it very strongly resembles barley. It is very hardy and makes an excellent winter pasture. One of our customers who bought several thousand pounds of it found the results very gratifying indeed. Sow in the fall, just as you would wheat or oats, at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds to the acre. **Prices, not prepaid: 1 to 5 bushels, \$2.25 per bu.; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.10; 10 to 25 bushels, \$2.00. Larger quantities, \$1.85.**

Our Monogram Brand Alfalfa

GREATEST OF HAY CROPS. MAKES YOUR MONEY WHILE YOU SIT DOWN AND SMOKE YOUR PIPE

This season, with a view to ascertaining what is really best for our customers, we are making a test on our farm of the three principal varieties of alfalfa sold by seedsmen in the Southwest, viz.: Native, Peruvian and Turkestan. The Turkestan, a variety of which large quantities of seed are sold every year because it is cheaper than the native seed, showed up so poorly as to be entirely out of the test for all practical purposes. The native and the Peruvian both did all that we could have expected of them, but it is impossible to say decisively which, from this single test, should have the preference. The Native came up to a somewhat better stand and stooped better than the Peruvian, but the latter was ready to cut earlier, and, if both had been kept up with closely, would probably have given one more cutting than the Native. Our customers cannot make a mistake in buying either of them, provided they buy strictly high grade seed.

Fall is pre-eminently the time to sow alfalfa. Most spring-planted alfalfa is soon badly thinned out and overrun by weeds and grass, while the spring-planted gets the start of these and suffers a great deal less. Then, fall planting enables one to get a full crop the first year, while only two or three cuttings the first year can be expected from the spring planting.

Alfalfa should be sown only on good, fertile land that is well drained. It is not a poor land crop; and it will not succeed on sour, water-logged land. The best type of soil for it is a well-drained, fertile clay or stiff land. Weeds and grass injure it very badly on sandy land, unless the land has been cleanly cultivated for several years in cotton or some such crop. If the land has never grown alfalfa before you should either inoculate the soil with five or six hundred pounds of earth from an old alfalfa field, or inoculate the seed with a bottle of the liquid culture which is now manufactured for the purpose. We can supply this at prices given elsewhere in these pages. Full instructions for using come with each package.

The land for alfalfa should be very thoroly prepared by breaking shallow and immediately harrowing until the soil is finely pulverized. Plant the seed at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. From September 15th to November 1st is a good time to plant. If you inoculate the seed it will be a good plan to do the actual planting on a cloudy day or late in the afternoon, as hot sunshine for any length of time is very destructive to the bacteria.

Be very careful about the seed you plant. There is a great deal of cheap imported seed, especially Turkestan, on the market, and it is very much like throwing good money away to buy it. You want nothing but the Native or Peruvian. Then, there is a great deal of low grade native alfalfa seed on the market at low prices. Hundreds of farmers are tempted into buying this to their very great sorrow later on. Such seed nearly always contains seeds of dodder and other troublesome and dangerous plants, besides being full of trash and dirt. Pay a little more and get the very best. We do not handle any of the low grades at all. We sell only two grades—extra fancy and fancy. The extra fancy is our famous **Monogram Brand**. When you plant our seed you are assured of a stand of strong, vigorous plants and you are assured of getting no noxious weeds or grass. **Prices, postpaid: Monogram Brand, 1 to 5 pounds, 30 cts.; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 25 cts.; 10 to 25 pounds, 23 cts.; 50 pound lots, \$11.00; 100 pound lots, \$20.00.**

Mulford's Cultures

These cultures make alfalfa, bur clover, crimson clover, sweet clover, vetch and all such crops grow off rapidly and thriftily and produce their biggest yields. The cultures contain the bacteria necessary to form the root nodules; and with each bottle there are full instructions for its use. There is a different culture for each of the crops. In the different sizes we can furnish you the cultures at the following prices:

Garden size	\$.50
1-acre size	1.50
5-acre size	5.00



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

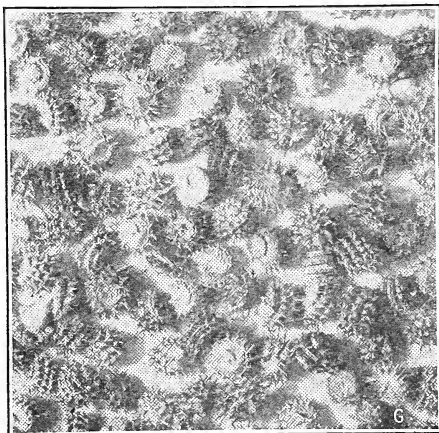
Peruvian Alfalfa

For Peruvian Alfalfa it is claimed that it can stand a lower degree of temperature than the Native, and that, starting earlier and growing later, it will give at least one more cutting during the season than the Native. Our experience this season seems to confirm these claims. We are firmly convinced by our experience that most of the imported alfalfa is entirely unsuited to conditions in this country and that the seed is simply imported to sell and not to plant; but the Peruvian seems to be a notable exception, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to our customers. **Prices, prepaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 30 cts. per pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 25 cts.; 10 to 25 pounds, 23 cts.; 25 pound lots, \$5.75; 50-pound lots, \$11.00; 100-lb. lots, \$20.00.**

Bur Clover

ONE OF THE FINEST CROPS
FOR WINTER AND EARLY
SPRING PASTURE.

IT'S EASY TO GROW AND
A WONDERFUL SOIL
IMPROVER



Photograph of our Bur Clover Seed. It is recleaned and tested.

It is strange that Southern farmers are just now beginning to wake up to the tremendous possibilities of this crop. There is nothing easier to raise, for the planting is simply a matter of breaking the land and harrowing in the seed; and, once established, it faithfully re-seeds itself from year to year. Besides furnishing lots of grazing during the winter, it springs up and grows off vigorously early in the spring when but few other things have yet showed their heads above ground. Sown in the fall on Bermuda sod, it makes a great all-the-year-around pasture. Bur clover is one of the finest soil improving crops known on account of the large amount of nitrogen which it gathers into the soil; and it is useful as a cover crop for the land during the dormant period of the year.

Bur Clover may be planted at any convenient time from September 15th to December 1st. The seed in the bur weighs 10 pounds to the bushel and is planted at the rate of about 25 pounds to the acre. The hulled or cleaned seed weighs 60 pounds to the bushel and is planted at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. Where seed in the bur is planted it is not necessary to inoculate, as the burs carry their own inoculation. On account, however, of the greater ease of sowing, a great many farmers prefer the cleaned seed, notwithstanding the price is higher, and with this seed it is best to inoculate. We can furnish the cultures for this purpose in bottles with full instructions for use.

We handle nothing but strictly high grade seed and we handle only two varieties—the Southern Spotted Leaf and the California. A majority of farmers prefer the Spotted Leaf.

Prices, postpaid: Spotted Leaf, 1 to 5 pounds, 22 cts.; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 16 cts; 10 to 25 pounds, 15 cts; 50 pound lots, \$7.00. Seed is in the bur.

California, prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 20 cts.; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 14 cts.; 10 to 25 pounds, 13 cts; 50-pound lots, \$6.25. Seed is in the bur.

Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover has not been very extensively planted in the Southwest as yet; but listen what Prof. A. H. Leidigh of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has to say about its possibilities: "The crimson clover plant is sown in the fall. It is used as a winter cover crop for orchards and fields in the South. When so used it protects the land from washing, enriches the soil and produces a crop to plow under for manure. It is of value for hay and pasture. Our open winters allow crimson clover to make growth during nearly every month. It thus uses the land at a time when it is not occupied by other crops. Corn or cotton seeded on the same land in the spring will make a much better growth because of the fertility added and stored up by the clover. Its use is only advised in those parts of Texas where fall or winter rainfall occurs." **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 27 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 22 cts; 10 to 25 pounds, 21 cts; 25-pound lots, 20 cts; 50-pound lots, \$9.50.**

**REMEMBER! WE OURSELVES ARE FARMING
AND KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS**



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Sweet Clover

**THE POOR-LAND CLOVER. GROWS ANYWHERE;
NEARLY EQUAL TO ALFALFA IN FEEDING VALUE**

Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture, and stock eat it just like alfalfa. It makes a hay that is nearly equal to alfalfa hay, but it must be cut before blooming as this leaves a bitterness which stock do not like. It thrives on poor, sandy soils, on black lands, on lime soils and on non-alkaline soils. It makes the poor lands rich; and the crops that follow often double their yields. It is a good crop to grow ahead of alfalfa as the same bacteria that inoculates the roots of sweet clover inoculates the roots of alfalfa. It catches the wash soil and smooths the surface.

Plant sweet clover any time from October to April. The soil should be prepared as for alfalfa and the seed should be sown at the rate of about 15 pounds to the acre. As this is a biennial crop, that is, it grows for two years before seeding and dying out, there is but little trouble in starting a field of sweet clover and no trouble at all in keeping a stand after it is started. Where the land is too rough for breaking just sow the seed on top of the ground and drag it in with a harrow or anything else that will do the work.

There are two varieties of sweet clover now in cultivation—the White Blooming and the Yellow Blooming. The White Blooming kind has been much more extensively planted than the other, but some of our best authorities on this plant are beginning to take a most favorable attitude towards the Yellow Blooming variety. **White Blooming, prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 30 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 24 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 23 cts. pound; 25-pound lots, \$5.60; 50-pound lots, \$22.00.**

Yellow Blooming, prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 22 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 17 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 16 cts. pound; 25-pound lots, \$3.75; 50-pound lots, \$7.00.

Hairy or Winter Vetch

**FINE COMBINATION WITH FALL SOWN OATS AND
IS A GREAT HAY AND SOIL IMPROVING CROP**

Where Oats are to be cut for hay the sowing of winter vetch with them makes a very fine combination. The vetch largely increases the tonnage of hay and greatly improves its quality as vetch, being a leguminous plant, like peas and clover, adds largely to the nitrogenous or protein content of the hay. In using this combination sow about 20 or 25 pounds of vetch seed and 1 bushel of Oats to the acre. Vetch can also be planted by itself as a hay crop or for turning under as a green manure, and when so planted it should be seeded at the rate of 35 to 40 pounds to the acre. However, on account of the high price of seed, it is not very likely that farmers will feel justified in planting it in this way.

Vetch makes a very fine winter cover and soil improving crop; and planted in oats or by itself, it makes palatable and highly nutritious grazing for the stock during the winter months. Turned under as a green manure crop, there is nothing superior to it. It thrives surprisingly on poor, sandy soils, altho doing correspondingly better on stronger lands; in fact, it seems to be able to succeed on nearly any sort of soil.

Vetch seed, being imported mainly from Europe, the price is very high; but, considering its great value to the soil and the immense amount of fine pasturage or forage it makes, a progressive farmer can hardly afford to do without it. It produces green fodder, when it does well, at the rate of 12 to 20 tons to the acre. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 30 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 23 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 22 cts. pound; 25-pound lots, \$5.25; 50-pound lots, \$10.00.**

Dwarf Essex Rape

**OFTEN MAKES 20 TO 25 TONS PER ACRE
PLANT IT FOR HOGS, SHEEP AND POULTRY**

Rape makes a very fine winter pasture or soiling crop for hogs, sheep and poultry. In those sections where red clover does well, a combination of clover and rape is especially fine as the clover, after the rape is grazed down in the spring, continues to furnish good pasturage on till August. Rape makes a tremendous amount of green feed when it does well, often as much as 20 to 25 tons per acre.

Be sure and plant the rape on good land—land that would make a good crop of turnips. It is not a poor land crop, and if it is planted on such land it is sure to be disappointing. If there is no fertile spot on the place, make one by spreading a few loads of barnyard manure over it. Prepare the land very thoroly by breaking carefully and harrowing until it is nicely pulverized. If you sow rape by itself use about 8 pounds to the acre; if you plant it in combination with clover, sow the seed in the proportions of 6 pounds of rape and 10 pounds of clover to the acre. Sown, say, September 15th to November 1st, it should be ready to turn in on in about six weeks from the time of planting. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 22 cts. pound; not prepaid: 10 to 25 pounds, 15 cts. pound; 100-pound lots, \$13.00.**



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Field of Red Top or Heards Grass.

Grass Seeds

**PLANT A PASTURE OR MEADOW. IT WILL MAKE
YOU MONEY THAT YOU WILL NOT HAVE
TO DIG OUT OF THE GROUND**

Every farm ought, if possible, to have a permanent pasture or meadow or both, so that more live stock may be raised cheaply. The tremendous demand for meat animals will keep the prices high for years to come; but the man who has no pasture is not prepared to take advantage of this golden opportunity, as stock raising without pasturage is an up-hill piece of business. On many farms a meadow or pasture can be conveniently started on a piece of land that is too wet or otherwise unsuited for the ordinary field crops. Put this land to growing grass; and every time you harvest a crop of hay or sell a bunch of grass-fed animals you will congratulate yourself anew that you have at last gotten something without having to dig it out of the ground. Here are some of the principal grasses that are adapted for fall planting under Southwestern conditions.

RESCUE GRASS

Rescue is one of the most valuable winter pasture grasses. In many parts of Texas and the Southwest it thrives luxuriantly in the wild state. It comes up soon after the first fall rains and grows thru the winter, re-seeds itself and dies down about May. It does not come out from the roots and never becomes a pest. It has been an entire success almost everywhere that it has been tried thruout the Southwest. Sow during September or October on well prepared land and cover lightly. Use 16 to 18 pounds of seed to the acre. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 28 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 22 cts.; 10 to 25 pounds, 21 cts.; 50-pound lots \$10.00; 100-pound lots, \$18.50.**

TEXAS BLUE GRASS

Next to Bermuda, this is probably the best of pasture grasses for the South. It will grow on a great variety of soils, is very resistant to drouth and flourishes thruout the hottest weather. It is a very hardy grass and is not injured by the cold winter; as a matter of fact, it grows better in winter than it does in summer. It ought to be growing on every farm. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 28 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 22 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 21 cts.; 50-pound lots, \$10.00; 100-pound lots, \$18.50.**

COLORADO GRASS

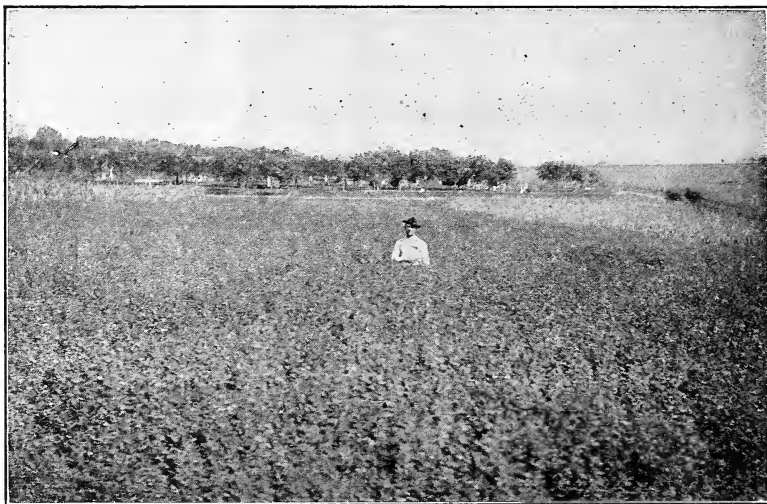
An annual grass which grows from two to four feet high. It is comparatively new in the Southwest; but from Lampasas, Burnet and Travis counties in Texas and from many other sections the most favorable accounts of results with it have come. It is so hardy that it will stand almost dead for months in a very dry time, and then as soon as the rains come it will spring into a vigorous new life and growth. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 21 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 15 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 14 cts. pound; 50-pound lots, \$6.50; 100-pound lots \$12.00.**

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KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS**



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Rhodes Grass.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

This is a splendid, tho somewhat coarse, hay grass, used mainly in combinations with other grasses of a finer texture. In the Southwest it grows late in the fall and makes a good winter pasture. It is a perennial, roots deeply, and has a wonderful faculty of withstanding cold, heat and drouth. It starts off quickly and grows rapidly and will usually yield one or two cuttings the first season after planting. Where it is planted by itself, the usual rate of seeding is 18 to 20 pounds to the acre. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 30 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 23 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 22 cts. pound; 50-pound lots, \$10.50; 100-pound lots, \$19.00.**

MEADOW FESCUE

This is a hardy perennial meadow grass, but starting, as it does, very early in the spring, it is greatly relished by stock as pasturage. It is used mainly in combination with other meadow grasses. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 21 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 15 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 14 cts. pound; 50-pound lots, \$6.50; 100-pound lots, \$12.00.**

RHODES GRASS

This is a very fine pasture and meadow grass for sections adapted to its culture. However, it will not stand a temperature lower than about 15 degrees above zero; and for this reason its culture is confined mainly to the Southern half of Texas and the other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. It should be planted on well prepared land at the rate of 7 to 10 pounds to the acre. February to April is the best time for planting. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 75 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 70 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 65 cts. pound; 50-pound lots, \$32.00; 100-pound lots, \$60.00.**

RED TOP OR HEARDS GRASS

This is a perennial hay grass which is especially adapted to wet, slashy lands, altho it does well on nearly any kind of land in sections that are suited to it. It finds its most extensive use, however, in the making of meadows on lands that are too wet for ordinary cultivation. In such situations it is often used in combination with Alsike Clover, another wet-land plant. The moist clay lands of Texas, Arkansas and North Louisiana produce splendid crops of this grass. Sow in the fall on well prepared land, using 12 to 18 pounds of seed to the acre if it is planted by itself. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 23 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 17 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 16 cts. pound; 50-pound lots, \$7.00; 100 pound lots, \$13.00.**

PERENNIAL OR ENGLISH RYE GRASS

This grass has proven a success in the South and should have a great deal more attention. It is one of the best of all meadow and pasture grasses; and stock are so fond of it that they will eat it in preference to any other feed. It prefers fertile and moist soils, is hardy, but does not stand dry weather very well. Sow about 40 pounds to the acre on well prepared land. **Prices, postpaid: 1 to 5 pounds, 19 cts. pound; not prepaid: 5 to 10 pounds, 13 cts. pound; 10 to 25 pounds, 12 cts. pound; 50-pound lots, \$5.50; 100-pound lots, \$9.50.**



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Garden Seeds for Fall Planting

PLANT A FALL GARDEN. FURNISH THE FAMILY HEALTHFUL AND PALATABLE FOOD FROM THE GARDEN AND CUT DOWN THE GROCERY BILL

Our seeds are grown for us on the great Bloomsdale Farms of the Landreth Seed Company, and are the highest grade and the highest priced on the market. Yet, by making a small profit ourselves, we are able to sell them to you at as low a price as any other reliable seed house. Our retail prices are the same as Landreth's; but there is a very great advantage in buying from us as we are so much nearer home that you can save largely on time and transportation charges. You can obtain no higher grade seeds than ours anywhere at any price. Send us your order and let us prove it.

Table Beets

Plant late in August or early in September, when there is a good season in the ground, using 2 ounces of seed to 100 feet of row. There is nothing in this group but the very fanciest varieties of table beets.

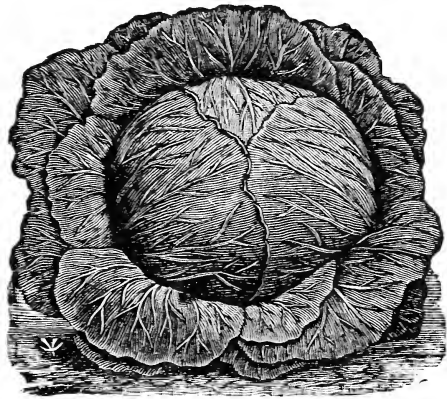
Early Eclipse.—Excellent variety, uniform globular shape, small top, delicious flavor. **Prices:** Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 95c; lb. \$1.65, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip.—Only a few days later than the Eclipse. Medium size, standard turnip-shaped variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 95c; lb. \$1.65, postpaid.**

Long Blood Red.—Very rich. Color deep red, flesh very sweet. Resists drought better than any other variety of beets. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 95c; lb. \$1.65, postpaid.**

Landreth's Early Blood Red Turnip.—Root flat like a turnip, early in maturity. One of the best sellers we have. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 95c; lb. \$1.65, postpaid.**

Egyptian Early Dark Red.—Slightly flattened, diameter 2 to 3 inches, early and free from woodiness. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 95c; lb. \$1.65, postpaid.**



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Cabbage

For fall and early spring setting from the middle of September to the first of January. November and December sowings, for obvious reasons, should be made in hot beds or cold frames. Plants from the early fall sowing can be set out by the middle of October. We are offering here only what we believe to be the very best for fall planting.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Landreth's Bloomsdale grown select, very early Jersey—especially selected, choice in all good qualities, 5 days earlier than Long Island Wakefield. This strain is strongly recommended to market gardeners as well as producers of home vegetables. No seed offered under other names at a higher price will excel this in any way. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.40; lb. \$2.60, postpaid.**

Early Charleston Wakefield.—Landreth's Bloomsdale grown early large Charleston, especially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. Nothing better than this for home growers and market gardeners. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.40; lb. \$2.60, postpaid.**

Readland Early Drumhead.—Landreth's. To anyone wanting an early flatheaded cabbage of reliability, be he market gardener, private gardener or amateur, we recommend the Readland Early Drumhead as uniting these essentials. It is short-stemmed, large and unusually early for a large, broadheaded sort. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.40, postpaid.**

Bloomsdale Early Flat Dutch.—Thick leaf, very dark blue in color. Great heat resister, especially adapted to the Southern States. If you are growing cabbage for the market or for home use you cannot afford to be without this variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.40, postpaid.**

Surehead.—A popular strain of the favorite Flat Dutch type of cabbage so largely grown for winter use. The heads are large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, hard and firm. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.40; lb. \$2.60, postpaid.**

Carrots

For winter use sow in August or early in September. The soil for carrots should be rich and deeply worked. Sow in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, using about 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row. Thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart. To put away for winter cut the tops back to within an inch of the crown and bank up like sweet potatoes or put away in sand in the cellar.

Danvers Half Long.—Excellent market variety, rich, orange color; smooth and very handsome; very productive. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Ox Heart.—A carrot of the very finest table qualities. It is a most hardy and desirable sort for stiff lands as it grows only about 6 inches long. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.85, postpaid.**



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

GARDEN SEED—Continued.

Lettuce

Lettuce is a very easy vegetable to grow in the fall, and no one who has a garden should be without it. Sow your seed during August or September, and transplant as soon as the plants are ready. They will head up late in the fall. If you plant a cutting kind it can, of course, be seeded thinly and allowed to stand where it is planted. For early winter use the seed can be sown during October and the plants transferred to the cold frame, where they are allowed to head up. Sow the seed at the rate of 1 ounce to 100 feet of row, or 1 1/2 ounces to 100 square feet.

Big Boston.—Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round-headed, very crumpled. Deep green with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head, making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 50c; 1/2-lb. 90c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Black Seeded Simpson.—A cutting variety of unusual merit, not so golden as Silesian, but of greater popularity. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 50c; 1/2-lb. 90c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Prizehead or Satisfaction.—A cutting variety with curly leaves having bronze edges, very fine quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 50c; 1/2-lb. 90c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Hanson.—Heads fold hard so as to blanch the interior to a perfect white. This is a popular variety with both market gardeners and home growers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 50c; 1/2-lb. 90c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.**

Kale

No garden should be without some kale to furnish winter greens. It is easy to grow and is remarkably hardy and cold resistant. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, using two-thirds ounce to 100 feet of row, or 1 1/2 ounces to 100 square feet.

Dwarf Curled Scotch.—This variety makes a large quick growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, beautifully curled and crimped. It is very hardy and makes large yields. We consider it the best of all; that is why we have listed only the one variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4-lb. 35c; 1/2-lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

Mustard

Mustard will produce a supply of salad in the fall more quickly than anything else you can plant. Sow during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Use 1 1/2 ounces of seed to 100 feet of row or 3 ounces to 100 square feet. About 4 pounds will be required to sow an acre.

Giant Southern Curled.—Very attractively curled and one of the most widely known varieties in the South. Equally good for fall or spring sowing. This variety is so popular that it is a hard matter to keep sufficient seed on hand. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 25c; 1/2-lb. 40c; lb. 75c, postpaid.**

Bloodsdales Large Leaved.—So named by reason of producing when fully grown immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the biggest tobacco leaf. These same leaves, when the size of a man's hand, are very tender and delicious as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as spinach. This mustard should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 25c; 1/2-lb. 45c; lb. 85c, postpaid.**

Onions From Seed

To grow large spring onions from seed sow in August or September; and when the plants are half the size of a lead pencil transplant them to rows 12 to 18 inches apart, setting the plants about 4 inches apart in the row. Trim both roots and tops. The best varieties for fall sowing are White Bermuda, Red Bermuda, Yellow Prizetaker, Silver Skin and White Pearl. These varieties sown and transplanted this way in the fall will make very large onions in the spring.

White Bermuda.—A great favorite in the market gardens and for table use. A flat, pale straw-colored onion of mild flavor. Best suited to rich alluvial soils. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4-lb. 85c; 1/2-lb. \$1.60; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**

Red Bermuda.—Very similar to the White Bermudas. Has a red skin and grows a little larger than the whites. Not quite so marketable as the white but a very fine onion for home use. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4-lb. 85c; 1/2-lb. \$1.60; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl.—Nine weeks from sowing to maturity. Bulbs pearly white and waxy, form flat and broad. Flavor very mild. One of the very best sorts. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1/4-lb. 95c; 1/2-lb. \$1.75; lb. \$3.25, postpaid.**

Silver Skin or White Portugal.—Early ripening, good sized sort, of clear, silvery white color. Very mild flavored and extensively grown for pickling. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1/4-lb. 95c; 1/2-lb. \$1.75; lb. \$3.25, postpaid.**

Yellow Prizetaker.—Perhaps the largest of yellow onions, often grows to 3 or 4 pounds; globe shape, skin of straw color, with mild, sweet, white flesh. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4-lb. 70c; 1/2-lb. \$1.25; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.**

Yellow Globe Danvers.—Medium size; in color, shape and flavor similar to Prizetaker, though somewhat earlier and a better shipper. One of the most popular yellow onions grown. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4-lb. 80c; 1/2-lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.40, postpaid.**

Red Wethersfield.—Probably the most extensively grown of all the red varieties. Bulbs have purplish red skin and flesh purplish white color. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4-lb. 80c; 1/2-lb. \$1.40; lb. \$2.60, postpaid.**

Onions From Sets

Do not fail to put out a patch of onions this fall. They are a vegetable that is but very slightly affected by even the coldest weather; and there is no reason why anyone should not have fresh onions from the garden throughout the winter months. Plant in September or October in rows 15 inches apart. Below we list a number of the best varieties for fall planting.

Write us for Prices. At the time this catalog is issued, August 1st, the Onion Sets market is so uncertain that we cannot undertake to quote prices. However, our stocks will be full and complete and very high grade; and a word of inquiry will bring you price quotations and full information by return mail.

Yellow Sets—Prizetaker and Globe Danvers. **Ask for prices.**

Red Sets—Red Wethersfield, Red Bermuda. **Ask for prices.**

White Sets—Silver Skin, White Pearl, White Bermuda. **Ask for prices.**

Garden Seed continued on page 15

REMEMBER! THAT WE TEST OUR SEEDS AND DO NOT SELL ANY THAT FAIL TO SHOW SATISFACTORY GERMINATING POWER

The Texas Seed Breeding Farms

Sherman, Texas

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Exp. Co.....

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TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

GARDEN SEED—Continued.

Parsley

Parsley can be had thruout the winter by sowing in hot beds or cold frames. For spring use sow in September or October in the open, but give slight protection of some kind.

Fine Curled.—Beautifully curled; best for garnishing and flavoring; also attractive for edges of walks and beds. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 65c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.**

Radishes

By planting such varieties as French Breakfast, Early Scarlet White Tipped and Early Scarlet Turnip immediately after the first fall rains a quick crop of delicious radishes can be grown. However, for the winter crop the winter-growing varieties, such as Black Spanish, White Spanish, and China Rose Winter should be planted. Sow during August or September or early in October in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, using 2 ounces to 100 feet of row or 4 ounces to 100 square feet. 8 to 10 pounds sows an acre.

Extra Early White Tipped Scarlet.—Very early, fine quality. This is one of the favorite radishes for the market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; ½-lb. 50c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**

French Breakfast.—Olive shape; the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom white. A very popular sort. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; ½-lb. 50c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**

Black Spanish.—A long dark brown skinned radish, nearly the same size thruout its length. Very hardy and excellent quality. **Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

White Spanish.—Differs from Black Spanish only in color. Flesh white and firm; keeps like a turnip. **Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

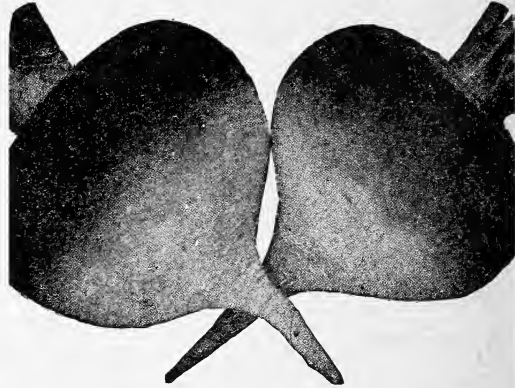
China Rose Winter.—Medium size; bright, deep, rose-colored skin; flesh white, very solid and of the finest flavor. A fine keeper and one of the very best of winter radishes. **Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

Spinach

Very fine for winter greens; thrives anywhere on fertile land. This is a most delightful and healthful vegetable, and it ought to be planted in every family garden. Winter is its time to grow. Sow in August or September, after hot weather is past, in 12 or 15 inch rows. 2 ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row; 4 ounces will sow 100 square feet.

Ever-ready Spinach.—A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, nearly pointed, short-jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Named "ever-ready" because it remains in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 45c; ½-lb. 80c; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.**

Bloodsdale Savoy.—Very popular with market gardeners. The leaves are wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage; and the variety is most excellent. It is a very heavy yielder, and it is considered to be peculiarly adapted to the South. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 45c; ½-lb. 80c; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.**



Rutabaga or Swedish Turnip.

Turnips

You can depend upon your turnip seed to come up and grow. A big supply of seed is received each season from our grower, and everything that does not show high germinating power is thrown away—not mixed with the fresh seed, as is the custom with so many seedsmen. Sow in August or early in September. In rows use 1 ounce to 100 feet; broadcast, use 1 ½ ounces to 100 square feet. Roll the ground after sowing to prevent drying out.

Seven Top.—Grown for winter greens only; but is extensively used by market gardeners who wish to put the earliest greens on the market. **Oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 45c; ½-lb. 75c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Red Top Globe.—Globe shape; one of the standard winter turnips; heavy yielder; sweet and delicately flavored flesh; very fine quality. **Oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 45c; ½-lb. 75c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Cowhorn.—Long, white carrot-like turnips; splendid quality, being tender and sweet flavored. **Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

Amber Globe.—Somewhat larger than Yellow Aberdeen and grown like it; principally for stock feeding. Good flavor. **Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 65c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

Purple Top Strapleaf.—Quick growing; flesh very fine grained and tender. This is a very popular variety, especially for home gardens. **Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—Flat, medium size, smooth and of excellent table qualities. Strap-leaved, earliest turnip grown, especially suitable for an early fall crop. **Oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 50c; ½-lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

Rutabaga or Swedish Turnip.—Similar to true turnip, differing in having smooth bluish leaves, with roots more firm and larger and containing a larger amount of dry matter. Keeping qualities better than of turnips. **Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 35c; ½-lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.**

Extra Early White Top Milan.—Similar to Purple Top Milan, except it has a white top. Both varieties are extensively grown by market gardeners, as well as home growers. **Oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 50c; ½-lb. 85c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Poultry Supplies

Write us for prices. The indications at the time this catalog is issued, August 1st, are that Poultry Food prices will decline somewhat very soon, and, desiring to give our customers the benefit

of the reduced prices we are leaving off all price quotations. A brief inquiry will bring full information by return mail.

Special Poultry Food, with Grit.....	100-lb. bag	\$0.00
Special Poultry Food, with Grit.....	50-lb. bag	0.00
Special Poultry Food, with Grit.....	25-lb. bag	0.00
Special Poultry Food, without Grit.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Special Poultry Food, without Grit.....	50-lb. bag	0.00
Special Poultry Food, without Grit.....	25-lb. bag	0.00
Special Chick Food.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Special Chick Food.....	50-lb. bag	0.00
Special Chick Food.....	25-lb. bag	0.00
Special Chick Food.....	15-lb. bag	0.00
Special Chick Food.....	8 1/2-lb. bag	0.00
Special Developing Food.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Special Egg Mash.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Alfalfa Meal.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Wheat for Poultry.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Millet for Poultry.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Milo Maize.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Kaffir Corn.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Crushed Oyster Shell.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Flint Grit.....	100-lb. bag	0.00
Crysc-o-Grit.....	100-lb. bag	0.00

GRASS COMBINATIONS FOR PASTURES AND MEADOWS

A number of grass combinations for pastures and meadows in the South have been worked out and thoroly tested, with satisfactory results. These combinations are much to be preferred to any one grass for several reasons. One reason is that they give variety of structure and nutrient elements to the feed and thus render it a better balanced and more valuable feed. Another is that, in a combination, if one kind fails another may succeed. Still another, in the case of pastures, is that grasses growing at different times can be used, thus greatly extending the grazing period. Wherever it is at all practicable the legumes, such as Alsike Clover, Bur Clover, Alfalfa, etc., should be planted in the mixture for the twofold purpose of improving the soil fertility and adding protein to the feed.

The following are some valuable and tested combinations which are recommended in a book by Prof. O. M. Ball of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

COMBINATIONS FOR HAY

FOR LOWLANDS, PER ACRE:

1. Colorado Grass..... 20 pounds
- Bur or Alsike Clover..... 10 pounds

2. Red Top..... 8 pounds
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass..... 8 pounds
- Alsike Clover..... 6 pounds

FOR HIGHER LANDS, PER ACRE:

3. Tall Meadow Oat Grass..... 14 pounds
- Alfalfa..... 6 pounds

FOR WETTER LANDS, PER ACRE:

4. Texas Blue Grass..... 12 pounds
- Alsike Clover..... 10 pounds

COMBINATIONS FOR PASTURE

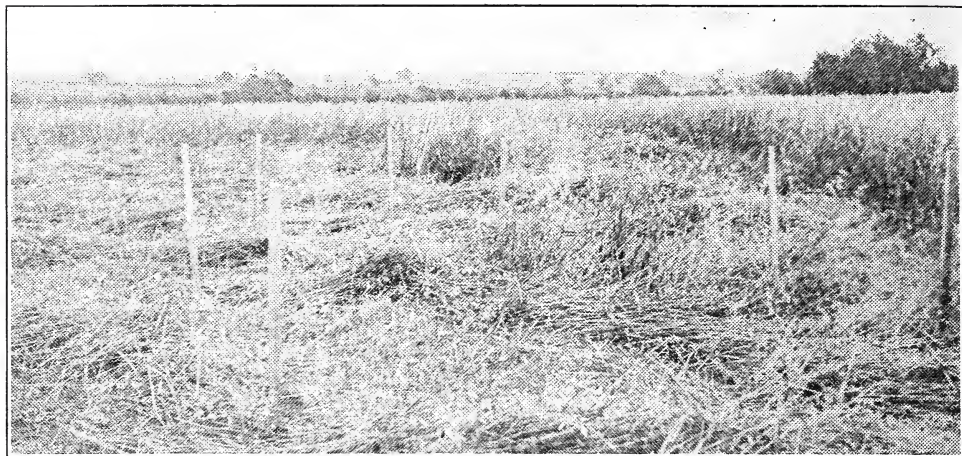
FOR LOWLANDS, PER ACRE:

1. Meadow Fescue..... 10 pounds
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass..... 10 pounds
- Alsike Clover..... 6 pounds

2. Colorado Grass..... 1 1/2 pecks
- Alfalfa..... 10 pounds

These mixtures are recommended for average and fertile lands, but none of them will accomplish very much on old worn-out, washed-away soils. The only kind of grass that will make a pasture on that kind of land is Bermuda; and, as that should be sodded or planted in the spring you should get our spring catalog which will tell you exactly how to start a pasture with it on such land.

REMEMBER! EVERY LOT OF SEED WE SHIP IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION UPON ARRIVAL; IF IT DOES NOT, SEND IT BACK AND WE SHALL CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY.

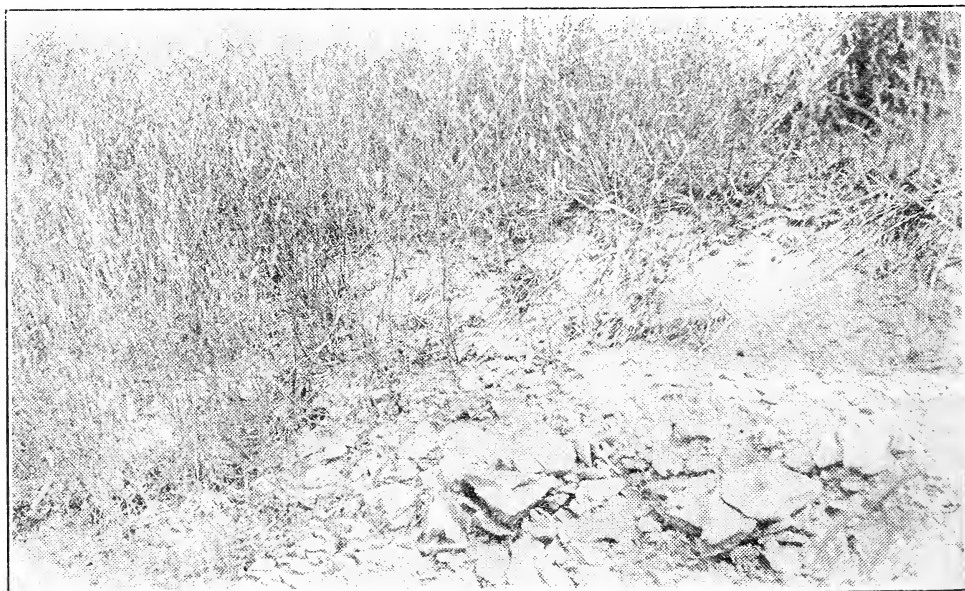


BREEDING OATS ON OUR FARM.
 Heads have been selected for head-to-row tests.

☐ **FALL PLANTING, 1917** ☐

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

INCREASE YOUR FALL PLANTING



SWEET CLOVER GROWING ON A ROCKY LEDGE.
 Mighty little soil is required for this crop.